

it to the State Governments at a lower price of Rs. 125. Why it is not possible to get rice in the international market is because the price of rice in the international market is three to four times higher and a much larger amount of foreign exchange will be required. In fact some of our neighbouring countries export substantial quantities of rice and import wheat in order to meet the interests of their national economy. I think the hon. Member has at his heart the interests of the national economy. This country is not in a position to-day to spend a higher foreign exchange element if we are required to import rice also. In fact in the interests of the country's economy, if possible, we should export rice and import wheat to the extent possible. This will serve the purpose of our national economy. Prior to last year the element of subsidy in indigenous wheat was higher because the difference between the procurement price and the issue price was limited—Rs. 76 procurement price and Rs. 78 was the issue price. Because of that, it involved an element of subsidy. Therefore, there was no question of the subsidy going to the producer of wheat. It went to the consumers of wheat. As is known, a large quantity of wheat which is procured by public agencies is not distributed in the surplus States of Punjab, Haryana and Western U. P. It is distributed in deficit States—Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal. Therefore, these quantities which are procured to go the deficit States and not to the surplus States where we procure wheat.

These are the main points of the hon. Member and I hope he will get convinced about it.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** : Are you yourself convinced ?

13.09 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

##### SIXTIETH REPORT

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Dausa)** : I beg to present the Sixtieth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action taken by Govern-

ment on the recommendations contained in their Thirty-Seventh Report on National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REPORT

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour)** : I beg to present the Hundred and fifty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraph 19 (Sugar Rebate Scheme) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1972-73, Union Government (Civil), Revenue Receipts, Volume I, Indirect Taxes.

**श्री मधु लिमय (बांका)** : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ ऑर्डर है। पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी जो सरकार के एकाउन्ट्स होते हैं उन की जांच करने के लिए है। आम तौर पर ऑडिटर जनरल की जो रिपोर्ट आती है उस के ऊपर जांच करते हैं। इलकिन ऐसे भी उदाहरण मिलते हैं कि रिपोर्ट के बाहर भी अगर कोई इरेग्युलेटी या अनियमितता है तो वे उस पर भी विचार करते हैं। मेरे पास सी० ए० जी० की रिपोर्ट है—रेवेन्यू रिसेप्ट्स, वॉल्यूम 1, इस में पैराग्राफ 60—ब्लन रेगुल के बारे में है। इस में ऑडिटर जनरल ने कहा था :

“The extension of the exemption from duty given to unstripped woollens by executive instruction is not legally correct. Further, in the cases reported, the nature and extent of mutilation carried out at the docks are not known.”

अगर कहा गया है, मैं सब नहीं पढ़ंगा—

“The duty involved in respect of 3,345 bales of such garments released is Rs. 18 93 lakhs.”

तकरीबन 19 लाख—

“However, the extent of duty on all consignments imported is yet to be ascertained.”